

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, cloudy, Temp. 61-64. 1-30 p.m. Windy. LONDON: Friday, cloudy, Temp. 60-64. 1-30 p.m. Windy. CHICAGO: Moderate. ROME: Friday, cloudy, Temp. 64-70 (27-44). NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy, Temp. 64-68 (20-44). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1978

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Austria	12 S.	Kenya	50
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	612,25
Denmark	3,50 D.K.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Spain	1,50 D.	Norway	1,500
Egypt	22 F.	Nigeria	70 K.
Finland	2,50 F.A.	Nigeria	70 K.
France	3,00 F.	Norway	3 N.K.
Great Britain	1,50 D.A.	Portugal	25 E.K.
Greece	18 D.	Spain	2,000
India	18 D.B.	Sweden	2,705
Iran	60 B.R.	Turkey	ET. 15
Iraq	1,640 B.	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50,35
Ireland	400 Lire	Yugoslavia	20 D.

3 Accused of Plot To Steal U.S. Sub

Stella Taylor
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5 (UPI) — Three men appeared in court today accused of conspiring to steal a nuclear submarine from a New London, Conn., naval yard and sell it in a bizarre plot that could have come from a James Bond script.

All three were ordered held on high bail.

The Navy said the plot was doomed to failure because of the intricate knowledge needed to ram the submarine, but the three suspects claimed they could hire a 12-man crew with enough knowledge to pull off the piracy.

The cast of characters included Edward Mendenhall, 24, of Rochester, N.Y., and Kurtis Schmidt, 22, of Kansas City, Kan., who were arraigned in St. Louis, and James Cosgrove, 26, of Geneva, N.Y., who was arraigned in Rochester.

Mr. Mendenhall, a former

insurance-company worker recently out of a job, and Mr. Schmidt, who worked sporadically as a carpet cleaner, were arrested last night by the FBI in a downtown St. Louis hotel.

Agents also picked up Mr. Cosgrove in his New York home last night. Mr. Cosgrove, now unemployed, once worked as a nursing assistant at a psychiatric hospital.

Navy Spokesmen Snicker

Navy spokesmen snickered at the idea that a 12-man pirate band could commandeer the USS Trepang — with a crew of 100 experienced Navy men — and sail it into the Atlantic Ocean.

"We're quite satisfied with security at New London and aboard our vessels," said Rear Adm. David Cooney in Washington.

Government charged that the cast of characters included Edward Mendenhall, 24, of Rochester, N.Y., and Kurtis Schmidt, 22, of Kansas City, Kan., who were arraigned in St. Louis, and James Cosgrove, 26, of Geneva, N.Y., who was arraigned in Rochester.

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The government said the plot unfolded this way:

An FBI agent in Rochester, Bruce Mour, posed as an interested party and met with the three suspects Sept. 15 in St. Louis. Apparently the reason the meeting took place in St. Louis was that Mr. Mendenhall had been staying with a relative in the area and that Mr. Schmidt had once lived in St. Louis.

Mr. Mour was told that the plan called for training a 12-man crew that would board a tender (a support ship next to the Trepang) in New London harbor, and then use plastic explosives to sink the tender.

The conspirators felt the confusion would enable them to

board the Trepang, kill the crew and move out of the harbor.

As a diversion to cover their escape, the conspirators considered firing a missile from the submarine at New London. "One of the main principal East Coast cities," the FBI said.

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If He Falls . . .

Latin Neighbors Watch Somoza's Fate

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 5 (NYT) — The shock waves of the Nicaraguan conflict are being felt throughout Central America.

The Nicaraguan airline's ticket office in San Salvador was bombed this week. The Nicaraguan ambassador to Guatemala City has been murdered by leftist guerrillas there. About 80 Nicaraguan rebels are being held by the Honduras Army, while Nicaraguan rebels in Panama and Costa Rica openly prepare a new offensive against the dictatorship of Nicaragua's president, Gen. Anastasio Somoza.

Rightist military regimes in Central America are worried. Guerrilla, trade-union and peasant movements in the region, on the other hand, have been encouraged to step up their campaigns for reform or even revolution.

The impact of the challenge to the Somoza family dynasty is all the greater because of the traditionally dominating role of Gen. Somoza in Central America. Long considered Washington's "pro-consult" in the region, Gen. Somoza has unashamedly interfered in the internal affairs of his neighbors, invariably to bolster military dictatorships and weaken reform movements.

His defeat — either through ouster by the guerrillas or by resignation under pressure from the United States — would therefore be seen as a victory not only for the Nicaraguan opposition but also for all leftist and popular groups throughout Central America.

Waiting to See?

"We're waiting to see what happens in Nicaragua," a militant worker in San Salvador said recently. "If Somoza goes, it will show all other oppressed peoples that victory is possible."

In reality, the nature of the guerrilla struggle in Nicaragua is very different from that in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. In Nicaragua all sectors of the population — business, church, trade unions and guerrillas — are united in the campaign to oust a family dynasty, but elsewhere the struggle is against an entire political system and therefore more ideological.

This contrast is evident even within the guerrilla movements of the region. While El Salvador's four guerrilla groups and Guatemala's

guerrilla army of the poor are Marxist-Leninist in outlook and are fighting for a revolution, Nicaragua's Sandinista National Liberation Front has many non-Marxists in its ranks and has as its avowed immediate objective the establishment of democracy, not communism, in the country.

The Salvadorean and Guatemalan guerrillas have nonetheless begun terrorist acts "in solidarity" with the Sandinistas, clearly hoping to share some of the popularity enjoyed throughout Central America by the Nicaraguan fighters.

More Worrying

More worrying to the military regimes of the region, however, is the influence of the Nicaraguan struggle on growing popular movements inside their countries.

In El Salvador, with most political parties weakened by years of repression, the main opposition to the military regime headed by Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero comes from a broad-based coalition called the Popular Revolutionary Bloc, which includes peasant, teacher, student and squatter groups.

Linked to progressive sectors of the Roman Catholic Church, the bloc has grown rapidly in the last two years despite constant harassment.

Recently it held a demonstration in support of the Nicaraguan opposition.

In Guatemala, the labor movement has also become significantly more militant in the last year and has held long strikes affecting hospital and public-transport workers. This week seven people were killed by police during demonstrations against a rise in bus fares, and strikers at a Swiss-owned cement factory held the Swiss ambassador hostage for five days.

Honduras, Nicaragua's immediate neighbor to the north, has little industry, but it has a strong peasant movement linked, as in El Salvador, to progressive sectors of the church. The movement has been pressing the military regime for land reform.

No Guerrilla Movement

In contrast with El Salvador and Guatemala, there is no guerrilla movement in Honduras, and successive military governments there seem certain to be a watershed in the entire development of the region.

Whether any "domino theory" could eventually apply in Central America is clearly still a matter of speculation, but most analysts incline toward the view that the Nicaraguan crisis is the result of strategic conditions that do not exist elsewhere.

By Robert E. Miller

But, given the interwoven nature of Central American nations' histories, politics and economics, the outcome of the Nicaraguan conflict seems certain to be a watershed in the entire development of the region.

They emphasized yesterday that

(Continued from Page 1)

nuclear era, about twice as many test explosions as the Soviet Union, and is believed to be well ahead of the Russians in warhead technology. It is also far ahead, about 10,000 to the Russians' 5,000, in the number of warheads in its strategic nuclear force.

Some authorities believe that a cessation of atomic testing, by limiting the constant improvement of weapons designs, would do more to curtail the arms race than the strategic arms limitation treaty now under negotiation between Washington and Moscow.

Commitment Sought

The weapons-design laboratories, whose operations would be affected by a temporary ban and sharply curtailed by a permanent ban, have asked for a commitment that testing will resume at the end of the proposed test ban unless a permanent international test ban arrangement has been reached. Official sources said yesterday that they know of no such commitment by Mr. Carter.

On the publication this year of



Associated Press
RELIGIOUS HOMAGE — The exiled Tibetan leader, the Dalai Lama, right, presents a Buddhist image to Kaito Kato, head of the All-Japan Buddhist Association, Thursday at the Zojoji Temple in Tokyo. The Dalai Lama, who was at first refused a visa, is attending the conference of World Fellowship of Buddhists. He pledged to avoid political statements.

Carter Said to Soften Test-Ban Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Carter is still seeking a "comprehensive" treaty.

At the time of the May 20 decisions, there seemed to be a real possibility that the test ban treaty with the Soviet Union and Britain could be signed before the strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union. The White House, informed that the test ban might be even

more controversial on Capitol Hill

than the strategic arms treaty, revised its timetable so that the strategic arms treaty will come first.

Reduction of the duration of the test ban from five years to three appears to be another effort to make it more palatable to opponents. But a major bureaucratic and political battle is nevertheless expected when a treaty is completed.

It is the new government fails to achieve the reforms that are admittedly needed and does not meet the popular expectations raised by the peace, the disappointment could spark popular unrest.

Sadat Chairs Meeting

Mr. Sadat presided yesterday at the first meeting of the new Cabinet formed by Premier Mustafa Khalil.

The choice of Mr. Khalil was symbolically appropriate because he twice resigned from the Cabinet of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser in policy disputes with Mr. Nasser's pro-Soviet advisers, a period of Egyptian history Mr. Sadat is doing all he can to discredit. Later Mr. Khalil was first secretary of the Arab Socialist Union. That was the only legal party under Mr. Nasser, but Mr. Sadat has dismantled it.

The ASU's handsome building on the Nile has been rented out to foreign banks and the country's dominant political organization now is Mr. Sadat's new National Democratic Party.

"With the signing of the peace accords," Mr. Sadat said in a speech Monday marking the anniversary of Mr. Nasser's death, "we are beginning a new era which will witness a radical change in our internal affairs. Our main objective is to create a new society to achieve prosperity and to relieve the sufferings of the masses."

All this presumes that peace with Israel is an accomplished fact, and the Egyptians are behaving as if it were. The task now facing the government and the party is to do something about Egypt's crushing

Manhattan Dweller

Twice married, a vegetarian, thin, bald with striking blue eyes, Mr. Singer lives and works in a spacious flat in one of the sturdy old apartment houses that cover a full block of the West Side of Manhattan. He likes to stroll in nearby Riverside and Central parks and feed pigeons.

At the New Yorker magazine, where 46 of Mr. Singer's stories have been published since 1967, the editor, William Shawn, said:

"Singer is a truly wonderful writer, a master. The New Yorker has always considered itself fortunate to be able to publish his work. The Nobel committee has chosen wisely."

"There is no doubt he is the greatest storyteller in Yiddish literature," said Prof. Shlomo Shmeruk of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem on hearing the news.

But Prof. Shmeruk ruefully remarked that there seems to be little future for the dying language after the passing of the current generation of some 60 Yiddish writers, none of them young.

The 30 eligible countries thus can save about 4 billion West German marks (\$2.1 billion) that they otherwise would have had to pay in principal and interest by 2028, Mr. Offergeld said. Developing countries owe West Germany about 76 billion marks, not including interest, the minister said.

The West German Cabinet approved the relief program after similar action by Britain, Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. The United States plans similar steps.

During the fighting, President Elias Sarkis continued to consult with political leaders and foreign diplomats.

A communiqué by the Syrian-dominated Arab League force in Lebanon blamed the continuation of the fighting on armed men who, it said, continued to attack its positions "despite all warnings."

Mr. Sarkis conferred with the French ambassador to Lebanon for the second time in two days, as well as with other foreign envoys. The meetings followed yesterday's joint appeal by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and the president of the Security Council, French ambassador Jacques Lefèvre, for an immediate cease-fire in Lebanon.

Informed sources in Lebanon said that the French had proposed a settlement of the crisis through the interposition of Lebanese Army units between the Syrian and rightist combatants in Beirut.

But the rightist Voice of Lebanon said without confirmation that this plan was considered impractical by Mr. Sarkis and his Cabinet because the Lebanese Army, composed of Moslem and Christian troops, disintegrated during the civil war and has yet to be reconstituted as an effective and reliable deterrent force.

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Failed to Report Korea Cash

House Panel Votes to Ask Reprimand for McFall

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (WP) — Mr. Khalil, Rep. John McFall, D-Calif., the House majority whip, yesterday said it would be found guilty on one of the charges of misconduct by the House committee investigating the Korean influence-buying generation. The committee recommended that the full House impose the lightest possible penalty: a reprimand.

Rep. Millicent Fenwick, R-N.J., clearly upset by the committee action, stormed out of the meeting room before the formal announcement. Later she said that she thought all three counts of the charge had been proved and that the penalty was not harsh enough.

Rep. Fenwick added that she felt the committee vote was sincere.

"It's the point of view that

distresses me," she said. "These

fines against ethics are really

more serious than they [other com-

mittee members] seem to feel they

are."

Other Recommendations

The committee voted last week to recommend disciplining against two other members, Reps. Edward Roybal and Charles Wilson, both California Democrats. It was recommended that Rep. Wilson be reprimanded and that Rep. Roybal be censured — a more serious penalty — for making false statements about money that they received from Mr. Park.

"I feel my reputation for integrity and honesty has been upheld by the committee action and I've been completely vindicated," Rep. McFall said.

He said that the reprimand related only to a "technical matter" — the failure to report the campaign contribution — and predicted that his constituents would take that into account in next month's election.

Rep. Patten was accused of passing off as his own money two \$500 campaign contributions to the New Jersey Democratic Committee



Rep. John McFall

when he knew the money had come from Mr. Park.

Yesterday's actions all but finished the 18-month-old House investigation, which grew out of reports of payments to members by Mr. Park.

During final arguments in the McFall case, John Nields Jr., committee chief counsel, attacked the way in which Rep. McFall had handled the money he received from Mr. Park.

Mr. Nields noted that Rep. McFall's senior aide, Raymond Barnes, had destroyed a note from Mr. Park identifying the cash as a campaign contribution and that Mr. Barnes had deposited the money in a bank on several different occasions because he thought it would "look bad" to deposit such a large amount all at once.

Mr. Nields said that letters written by Rep. McFall to the president of South Korea at Mr. Park's request "leave the impression that Park had been able to purchase some influence from Congressman McFall."

Rep. McFall's attorney, George Oster, countered that the committee's charges did not meet the legal definition that the cash was a contribution or had been converted to Rep. McFall's personal use.

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House Backs Carter Public Works Veto

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP) — Under intensive White House lobbying, the House handed President Carter a major legislative victory today by sustaining his veto of a \$10.2 billion public works bill as inflationary and wasteful.

The 223-to-190 House roll call was 53 votes short of the two-thirds majority needed to override Mr. Carter's veto. Had the House voted to override, a similar majority would have been required in the Senate to enact the bill over the president's objections.

Saying he was acting in the name of fiscal responsibility, Mr. Carter warned Congress that he would "continue this process, no matter what it takes."

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*To Ease Business Fears***Quebec's Premier Makes a 'Campaign Swing' to U.S.**

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TORONTO, Oct. 5 (NYT) — The recent six-day "campaign swing" of Quebec Premier René Lévesque through three major U.S. cities has underlined, perhaps unintentionally, some of the special problems that confront Canada and Quebec as they seek to sort out a new relationship for that dissatisfied province.

At the same time, the voyage, which ended back in Quebec City yesterday, revealed part of the strategy that Mr. Lévesque and his government are taking in their sovereignty struggle with the federal government in general and with Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau in particular.

It was, in one sense, an unusual trip for Mr. Lévesque, the premier of a French-speaking province, to make. He took almost a week to visit Chicago, San Francisco, Berkeley and Los Angeles to explain his views on Quebec's economy, its people and culture, its future and its need for independence.

In another sense, however, it was a perfectly natural trip to make. To Americans, Canada can often seem smaller than life. But the United States, with its population of 26 million, looms larger than life for many of Canada's 23 million citizens. 90 percent of whom live within a 100 miles of the border. Economically and culturally, the United States dominates much of their life.

British Columbians, for instance, often have a greater economic af-

finity for Oregon or California than they do for eastern Canada.

Many Ontario residents know more about Michigan, Ohio and New York State than about Quebec, beyond its ski slopes, and Quebecers know more of the attractions of New England than they do of the scenic wonders of Ontario, their neighbor to the west.

So Mr. Lévesque, following a summer vacation in Maine, took his political message to the United States. Such a foreign trip has the advantage of garnering media attention and perhaps the prospect of an independent Quebec on their unguarded northern border. A particular target were U.S.

businessmen and bankers, whose loans and investments hold the key to Quebec's economic future. Their investment decisions have often been held in abeyance because of the political uncertainty of the last two years.

"Quebec is not going down the drain, and the sky is not falling on Montreal," Mr. Lévesque told Chicago businessmen. Quebec's social and labor relations under his administration are incredibly better, he said, and "government and industry are partners." He contrasted this with "the rather decadent administration in Ottawa."

Media Criticized

"We are just as deeply rooted a part of the North American way of life, values and perspectives as anyone else," Mr. Lévesque said. And he criticized the news media for distorting and sensationalizing reports on Quebec.

In recent days Parti Québécois spokesmen have traveled to Toronto, which provides much of the area's foreign doctors make up a majority of residency staffs at 53 percent of the hospitals.

The study concluded that the new law will fulfill its goal, because it "will reduce the previous American dependence on a substantial inflow of physicians from abroad."

Two More Cases Of U.S. Cholera

BOSTON, Oct. 5 (AP) —

A new law that restricts the number of foreign doctors who can practice in the United States will make it difficult for some hospitals to find enough resident physicians to fill their staffs, according to a study.

"A number of states, specialty programs and types of hospitals could lose the source of 20 percent or more of their staffs over the next several years," the American Medical Association report said. It was published in today's issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

The study predicted that the number of visas granted to foreign doctors will drop 64 percent by 1980.

The law, called the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act, requires that foreign doctors pass a test given by the National Board of Medical Examiners to practice in the United States. Canadians are exempt from the law.

Only 1/4 Passed

Only one-quarter of those taking the first test, given a year ago, received passing grades.

The study showed that 8,779 foreign doctors went to work in the United States in 1975, but it predicted that this number will be cut to 3,126 when the law becomes fully operational on Dec. 31, 1980.

More than 40 percent of the residency positions filled by foreign medical graduates now are in three

states — Illinois, New York and New Jersey. In the New York City area, foreign doctors make up a majority of residency staffs at 53 percent of the hospitals.

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Quebec nationalists deny having ulterior motives for their recent soft talk, although they have been accused of trying to create a false sense of security among English Canadians to reduce their opposition to Quebec's referendum on separation.

One effect of their drive has been a further erosion of Mr. Trudeau's political standing. Mr. Trudeau, an ardent opponent of separation, is in deep difficulty over Canada's lagging economy and his policies promoting bilingualism. In the past, one of his strong points had been the popular conception that he, as a French Canadian and long-time foe of Mr. Lévesque was the right man to handle "the Quebec problem." If the Quebec issue seems muted, some believe there will be less need to keep Mr. Trudeau in power when national parliamentary elections are held next spring.

Asked if this was one aim of the current Quebec policy, a Parti Québécois supporter did not answer. He just smiled.

Stolichnaya and Moskovskaya. Only vodka from Russia is genuine Russian vodka.



Fortunately, it's
easier to remember
the two genuine
Russian vodkas
than dozens of
pseudo-Russian
vodkas.

**Past, Family a Mystery****China Premier Allegedly Going by Assumed Name**

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Oct. 5 (WP) — China's mysterious leader, Hua Kuo-feng, is using an alias and has an even more mysterious wife whose name just appeared for the first time in the official Chinese press, a pro-Peking magazine here has reported.

The article in the Chinese-language magazine Cheng Ming gives the most detailed, albeit unconfirmed, account to date of the personal life of the man who leads the world's most populous nation. It said that Mr. Hua's real name is Su Chiu and that his four children use the surname Su so that few people who are related to the chairman of the Communist Party and state premier.

The author, who said he met Mr. Hua's family years ago in Hunan province, identified the chairman's wife as Hua Chin-chun, 47. Like most married Chinese women, she uses her maiden name. She is "tall and strong with heavy eyebrows and big eyes," like Hua Kuo-feng," said the author, Hung Fei.

He said that Mr. Hua's wife is a native of Shansi province like her husband and works as chief of the political affairs department of the state-run light industrial products import and export corporation. He identified her as the same woman whose name appeared in a list of 213 members of the presidium of the fourth Chinese Women's National Congress. It was the first time that name had appeared in the official Chinese press, according to records available here.

Chinese leaders are often reluctant to reveal details of their personal lives, but Mr. Hua's family and background remain almost a complete official blank. Other leaders like Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-Ping show up at official functions with their wives, but there has been no official acknowledgement that Mr. Hua, 57, even has a wife.

Comparisons Feared

He may have chosen to keep his spouse in the background to avoid odious comparisons with Chiang Ching-kuo, the disgraced wife of his predecessor, the late chairman Mao Tse-tung. The mystery of Mr. Hua's parentage, which the Cheng Ming article does not clear up, has allowed anti-Communist propagandists in Taiwan to speculate that he may be illegitimate or have dark secrets in his past.

Many observers have speculated that Mr. Hua, for reasons of safety or patriotism, might have given himself a new name as many other Communist leaders did during revolution days.

Hua Kuo-feng can be liberally translated as "China's vanguard" and sounds as if, the magazine article said, "he chose the name for himself by picking three characters out of the nine characters of chung hua kung jih chiu kuo hsien feng tui — the Chinese vanguard troop to resist Japan and save the country — an anti-Japanese organization he joined when he was young. This showed his devotion to the Chinese revolution."

The article described three of what it said were Mr. Hua's four children, including his youngest daughter Hsiao Li, who is the only Hua relative to be named in the official press.

It said one of Mr. Hua's sons flunked his college entrance examination this year. "Mr. Hua was asked if an exception should be made in his son's case," the article said. "Mr. Hua said absolutely not. He would rather his son prepared for the next exam by studying harder."

Eldest Son

Mr. Hua's eldest son, the article said, went to work in the countryside after graduating from high school in Hunan. His father was provincial leader then and was expected to set an example for other parents. This son later joined the army, the article said.

The daughter, Hsiao Li, graduated from middle school in Peking and also went to the countryside, as was reported in official press account last year of Mr. Hua's visit to a parents' meeting.

The girl "looks like her father, [is] tall, and speaks Human dialect, [and] was praised by the local farmers for her positive attitude and hard work and in 1977 was recommended to study at the Peking industrial college," the article said.

Of \$2.5 Billion**Carter Unit Reported Set To Propose Budget Cuts**

By Clyde Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT)

— As part of its newly invigorated anti-inflation push, a Carter administration task force has found ways to squeeze \$2.5 billion from fiscal 1979 spending and will shortly submit the package to Congress, an administration source said yesterday.

If its ideas stand up, the effect would be to trim an additional \$2.5 billion from the 1979 budget deficit, projected by both the administration and Congress at around \$40 billion. This is one-third less than the \$60 billion targeted by President Carter last January.

The source said that in the fiscal 1980 budget exercise, in the crucial stages of negotiation between White House budget staff and various agencies, the growth of expenditures would be held below the inflation rate. Some mandated programs will be affected. Here are illustrations of what is being considered, according to the source:

• Burial payments. The family of a deceased veteran is entitled to a burial payment from the Veterans Administration. But payments can be drawn also for all Americans covered by Social Security. Eliminating the double benefit would save about \$770 million.

• The discretionary allowances of Cabinet secretaries. One of the highest is that given to Labor Secretary Ray Marshall: \$100 million, some of which is dispersed on experimental work programs.

• The travel budget of the special trade representative. Mr. Strauss' Cutter-King report would cut \$2 million from the Strauss allowance.

• Social Security payments to million Americans. For bureaucratic convenience, all payments are rounded and raised to the nearest 10 cents. The rounding off would be ended next July, when Social Security payments will be automatically adjusted at a saving \$35 million.

• Pension checks. The checks that Social Security mails to retirees always cover a full month, no matter when the retirement becomes effective. The budget-cutters want to save by making retirements after the 15th subject to only a half month's pay.

The president will submit his fiscal 1980 deficit next January. He has already said that he wants a deficit in the low 30 billions.

Seeking to restore confidence in the dollar, Michael Blumenthal, secretary of the treasury, would have the president announce a specific 1980 figure below \$30 billion in his anti-inflation program, which is expected to be unveiled after the Oct. 14 adjournment of Congress.

Sources said that Mr. Blumenthal was being opposed by James McIntyre, director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB); Charles Schultz, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, and Stuart Eizenstat, the White House domestic counselor. All contend that a specific 1980 figure announced now would not leave the president with enough flexibility in case of changes in the economic outlook.

In a private report, a group of economic specialists from the

Against Centuries of Indian Oppression**Militancy Grows Among Untouchables**

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, (NYT) — In a primitive, grey mud village south-east of here, a woman who belongs to India's untouchable minority was raped by two high-caste Hindus recently as punishment because her husband had dared to accept an allotment of land from the government.

The assault, sketched reported in the press and perfunctorily investigated by the police, was just another statistic in the ancient catalogue of repression that has kept the untouchables firmly imprisoned at the bottom of the Hindu social hierarchy for centuries.

The next day, the untouchables' convention passed a resolution for a common front to work militantly for a broad range of social reforms, including land redistribution and various economic and social benefits for their minority, which is about 15 percent of the population.

For 30 years, India has had laws against untouchability, the practice of designating certain people as untouchable from birth and denying them access to temples, wells and residential neighborhoods reserved for the higher castes. It is one of the world's oldest social hierarchies and is still common in most villages.

To break down these prejudices, the government has waged a vigorous campaign and has established special untouchable quotas in government employment, in university enrollment and in Parliament.

"These are good things, of course," said an untouchable lawyer. "But the quota system has created rising expectations among our people, and unless more of the promises are fulfilled, their frustrations will increasingly explode into violence."

In the northeastern state of Bihar, militant untouchables have been involved in violent clashes with upper caste Hindus this year over the issue of reserved jobs in the civil service. In a rural area near the western coast, there were similar clashes and a number of deaths last summer over a proposal to reserve a name a university after B.R. Ambedkar, an untouchable leader.

To some Indians, the untouchables' increased tendency to fight back against caste Hindus is a dangerous sign of social polarization. But others find in it hope that there might be some chipping away at the caste system.

World Grain Prospects

ROME, Oct. 5 (AP) — Recent favorable weather in North America and the Soviet Union has improved prospects for this year's grain harvest, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization announced today.

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Visas and Politics

There was a time when visas on United States passports created gossip. Men with women who were not their wives, or women with men not their husbands could and often were barred. Then this form of supervision over individual conduct waned, and consuls, passport officials and the public at large began to concentrate on political connections. Both of these subjects aroused controversy, but at least the arguments were less bitter and costly than they are now, as the State Department reluctantly consents to allow Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia and some of his colleagues in what is supposed to be the transitional government from white-ruled Rhodesia to black-dominated Zimbabwe to visit the United States.

* * *

The technical argument put forward by the State Department for initially refusing visas to the Smith group is not, of course, without some validity. The Rhodesian government is the subject of sanctions and diplomatic embargoes by many countries, including the United States. So visas could in theory be withheld from officials of that government. But, by the same token, the United States has been active in negotiations to create a legitimate government in Salisbury; its representatives have met with those of Mr. Smith as well as with the prime minister himself. Under those circumstances, why bar him from U.S. soil? Admittedly the United Nations has taken action against the Smith regime, but surely not every action in Turtle Bay is taken all that seriously in Washington.

The main point of the quarrel is that a group of conservative senators, headed by Sen. Hayakawa of California, invited Mr. Smith to the United States at a time when the Carter administration (as well as Britain's Labor government) had a pronounced tilt toward accepting no transition plan for Rhodesia that was not acceptable to the fighting men of the Patriotic Front.

* * *

Mr. Smith was largely responsible for blocking British moves toward majority rule

in Rhodesia and creating the present government there. His present white-black government, which is supposed to hold a free general election, has been the subject of much controversy abroad and squabbles within its own ranks. It has acted strongly against Patriotic Front political action as well as against their military strikes and has banned the only black newspaper in Rhodesia. It is by no means a perfect solution to the transition period, and may not even be a practicable one. But its members can argue that all Smith initiatives toward shifting from minority to majority rule have been opposed by the Patriotic Front and their supporters in neighboring black states — that what the front wants is not necessarily what the black majority wants; that it seeks, as its leaders have bluntly stated, military victory rather than a decision at the polls.

* * *

In other words, the present Smith government and its goals, while they must be viewed with suspicion after Smith's long racist rule, cannot be ruled out completely in favor of the warlike black Patriotic Front and the "front-line" states that comprise Rhodesia's black neighbors. The United States may not be able to force an equitable settlement on Rhodesia — British Foreign Secretary David Owen has admitted Britain's inability to do so, and it hope that the United Nations will take the lead in working out a settlement. But since what Mr. Smith has done is ostensibly aimed toward such a settlement, and since the United States has taken an active role in trying to bring such a solution about, the Smith government should not be denied the right to talk to Americans at home. It is too bad that the State Department got this visa business so badly snarled, but at least it has at last reached a reasonable conclusion, and the Smith spokesmen can come to the United States.

But one may feel a little wistful about the old domination of personal morality in visa disputes. Crimes of passion can bring their own tragedies — but the crimes and follies of politics are far grimmer.

Going, Going and Gone

It's been a troubled season for the strongmen of Iran, Nicaragua and South Africa — and for the Western community to which they embarrassingly adhere. Their frailty and brutality are forcing the United States to re-calculate again its often conflicting stakes in security, commerce and human rights on three continents.

* * *

While Messrs. Carter, Begin and Sadat were hammering out their peace at Camp David, their solid ally, the Shah of Iran, was teetering on his throne. It would have been a bad bargain indeed for them to find each other while losing him. In fact, their peace depends on him, and his difficulties probably spurred them toward agreement. Certainly the Carter administration came to the uncomfortable recognition that it had to help the Shah survive a fierce challenge from a combined opposition of left and right.

He sits, with his oil, astride the Russians' easiest path to the Middle East. He stands, among Muslims, as an enlightened conservative against the radical and the feudal. So long as he and the princes of Saudi Arabia survive, the West will be assured of access to their oil and of a vital role in the region's defense. The Shah is not the most benign of monarchs; the severity and corruption of his reign have aroused much legitimate complaint. But his domestic opposition is notable for the fact that it exists; it is the consequence not only of his repressions but also of his economic reforms and political modernization.

The only conceivable alternative to the Shah in Iran would be not democracy or constitutional monarchy but a military junta less able than he to control Iran's Marxists and religious reactionaries. Americans need not therefore apologize for the opportunism that leads them to prefer the tyrant they know to one they don't. They can only hope that this summer's scare will have reminded the Shah to build his empire on more than one mortal pillar.

* * *

The tyrant we know in Nicaragua, by contrast, seems worse than any possible successor. Gen. Anastasio Somoza has ruled, like his father and brother, with a private army for private gain, and without redeeming

reform. Virtually every social and political faction, including conservative businessmen and Roman Catholic priests, have united in opposition. Once the Carter administration made plain its distaste for a dynasty that U.S. aid and arms had preserved in power for 45 years, the pot boiled over into a bloody civil war.

Gen. Somoza has now put down the rebellion at enormous cost, insisting that only his survival can prevent the rise of another Castro. But the longer he clings to his wealth and power the greater will be the appeal of Nicaragua's Robin Hoods. That is why the Organization of American States, though reluctant to interfere in a member's domestic affairs, is unofficially asking the general to retire while he can. And the United States seems to have persuaded him to release his major political prisoners so as to arrange an early election. But the victor in battle is not likely to yield power without further pressure. If North Americans show themselves unafraid of his Communist-scare stories, we may yet help to bring better times to Nicaragua. They can hardly become worse.

* * *

As for South Africa, its relations with the rest of the world are sure to deteriorate following the retirement of the ailing prime minister, John Vorster. Although widely condemned as the fierce defender of racial apartheid, he had the stature at home to try from time to time to appease his nation's black majority and black neighbors. In his final act, however, he withdrew from a deal to let the United Nations prepare the path for an independent black regime in Namibia, the rich territory of South-West Africa that South Africans have run as their own since World War I.

His successor, Pieter Botha, may move to eliminate some of the ugliest forms of social discrimination in South Africa, but he has been an uncompromising hawk on international questions, and notably in the effort to retain control over Namibia. There will be no budging him on this in the early months as he seeks to secure his power at home with acts of defiance abroad. In U.S. eyes, a deplorable regime will behave more deplorably still, and Western commercial interests will collide even more starkly with our most basic values.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 5, 1903

NEW YORK — The New York Times says: "The recent achievement of Mr. Oldfield in running an automobile 15 miles at a velocity of over 60 miles per hour, should fill us with pride, but also reaffirm our caution. As automobiles multiply, the number of fatal accidents to those who use them increases in arithmetical ratio. They are now more than every-day occurrences. Indeed, they are so commonplace as incidents and possess so little 'news value' that only in the case of persons of exceptional social or business prominence are the facts reported."

Fifty Years Ago

October 5, 1928

BERLIN — Gen. Ludendorff, World War hero, has sent a telegram to President Hindenberg in which he claims: "I have just received my sentence of death from the Freemason's League because I revealed their crimes in the war." Ludendorff, whose strange actions recently have made him the subject of much public comment, believes he will die shortly from poisoning. He wants only pure-blood Germans to be employed to capture the plotters. His wife, adherent of the cult of Odin and author of "Erotic Rebirth," is said to influence him strongly.

Letters

New Begin

Re the lead article (IHT September 21) "The Knessel Vote":

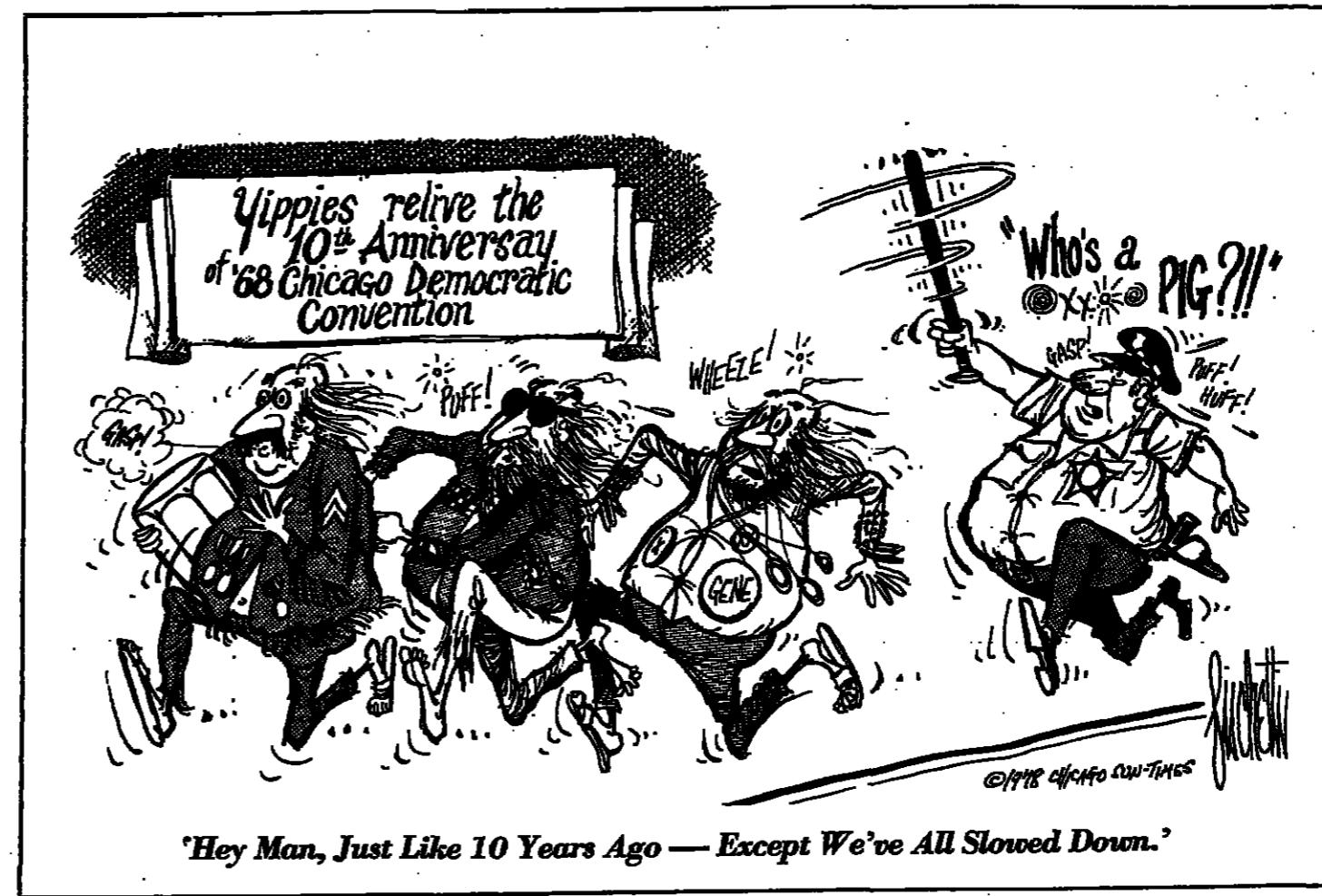
After, yes even before, Nixon returned from China we spoke about a "New Nixon."

After we even before, Begin returned from Camp David we spoke about a "New Begin."

There was no new Nixon. There is no new Begin. One can't teach an old, political, dog new tricks.

JOSEF SRYCK.

Tel Aviv.



"Hey Man, Just Like 10 Years Ago — Except We've All Slowed Down."

By Tom Hayden

LOS ANGELES — In August or 1968 in Chicago, I was arrested twice and beaten in the process, lived for some 48 hours in disguise for fear of further violence and then found myself facing indictment and trial on charges of conspiracy to incite a riot.

In September of 1978, Hubert Humphrey, the presidential candidate chosen in the violent setting of the Democratic convention in Chicago, is dead, as are Lyndon Johnson and Richard Daley. The Vietnam war is forgotten or unknown to most young people. The old liberal guns-and-butter coalition built around welfare at home and belligerent anti-Communist abroad has broken up, and the law-and-order candidates of 1968, Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew, having failed to imprison their anti-war adversaries, languish instead in political exile.

What of the radicals of the left from those years? We helped to shatter the walls of segregation, end the war, win new recognition for youth, minorities and women, topple two presidents — and yet the revolution we forecast never came.

Nostalgic

Many of us, like nostalgic veterans of wars past, now ask ourselves whether "our time" has passed. My own opinion is that "our time" is coming — but not as quickly and not necessarily in the same way we once wished.

Take the Chicago conspiracy defendants as an example. Various observers, apparently seeking to dispose lightly of the spirit of the 1960s, take satisfaction from the "failure" of those prosecuted in that trial, from our apparent abandoning of the barricade.

I see it differently. We have not been without our petty conceits, even our imbecilities, but on the whole we are still trying to live lives of social responsibility. I now chair the Campaign for Economic Democracy, a grass-roots effort to bring giant corporations under democratic control. David Dellinger edits a political magazine and continues to demonstrate against nuclear weapons and other threats to the human race. Jerry Rubin continues his quest for a therapeutic revolution. Bobby Seale writes books and is working in social service programs. Lee Weiner and John Froines are in Washington, Lee with the ACTION program and John with the Occupational Health and Safety Agency. Our main lawyers in the trial, William Kunstler and Leonard Weinglass, continue to represent unpopular defendants. Abbie Hoffman has literally dropped out, since he's forced to live as a fugitive to avoid a long jail sentence on an old drug charge, but only Rennie Davis has dropped political activism — and that to undertake a spiritual life.

The Struggle

So while we are not quite "Eight Who Changed the World," neither have we given up the struggle. None of us has had conventional careers, or joined in celebrating the systems we opposed together in Chicago.

Those who may have expected more might recall that we were chosen for our role as symbols of protest in Chicago — not because John Mitchell's Justice Department decided to indict a certain panorama of scapegoats for a showcase trial. We were the best the authorities could find, and yet even the jury in the end did not consider us a conspiracy.

At the height of the war and the urban riots, those of us looking for change faced a closed political system and it was logical to carry our dissent into the streets. By doing so, we opened a crack in the system, and having opened it, it is now hardly surprising for us to enter. And so some, like myself, have run for public office; anti-war leader Sam Brown heads ACTION, with an early civil rights leader, John Lewis, as his deputy; former Ramones editor Robert Scheer writes articles that appear on the front page of the Los Angeles Times. My wife, Jane Fonda, who was a special target of Nixon and almost blacklisted in Hollywood, is now "respectable" and drawing large audiences. Other examples abound.

...one will concede these cases in print, but scoff at the notion that they represent more than the moderate success of a few individuals. The trend, they say, is to the right, to apathy, to a return to the 1950s.

Certainly a rightist counterattack is under way at the moment, aimed at rolling back many of the gains of the past 15 years. I chafe when I hear high officials calling on Americans to "toughen up" for another showdown with the Soviet Union over Africa — as if nothing at all has been learned from the Vietnam war. I am bitter when I read that more Americans are poor today than when Lyndon Johnson's War on Poverty started, and that an entire generation of minority youth is being written off as expendable. I am depressed to find that today's college students have been cut off from their own immediate history: Most don't know whether SDS stands for the Students for a Democratic Society or the name of a detergent.

What concerns me more than the rise of the right is the decline of the center. Middle-of-the-road officialdom seems to have no answers to our economic problems beyond those of the New Deal nor to our foreign problems beyond those of the cold war. The country is daily becoming less governable because no consensus of purpose binds the U.S. people. Americans under age 18 have never experienced a stable two-term presidency. As spiraling energy costs aggravate the economic picture, more and more Americans will be competing for less and less in the "land of opportunity."

The political activists of the 1960s, having now fully cut their teeth, will be back again and again with the same philosophy but expressed through new roles. If the 1960s brought out birth and development, the 1980s and 1990s will be years of maximum influence and maturity.

My point is simple: The 1960s created what can be called a leadership generation for the future. Just as the Depression and World War II were the formative experiences for most of our decision-makers for the past 30 years — including every president from Truman to Carter — so the Vietnam-to-Watergate period gave birth to a new generation of dedicated and politicized people. In our fathers' time, democracy was threatened from abroad, our own institutions were basically sound, affluence appeared to most to be guaranteed, the United States was No. 1.

Ultimately, however, this shift to the right doesn't worry me. The achievements of the 1960s cannot ever be erased entirely, nor can we be pushed back to the 1950s. Times have changed too much.

Nothing can persuade women and minorities, for example, that they should reset their consciousness and expectations, like the hands of a clock, to those of the 1950s. Nothing could convince U.S. parents to send their sons loyalty to die somewhere in the Third World. Indeed, recent events like the coal miners' strike, the farmers' demonstrations and the Proposition 13 vote in California are evidence of a deepening of populist skepticism toward all institutions.

The visit does raise serious diplomatic problems, and it will complicate the lives of officials trying to deal with the menacing situation in Rhodesia. But I think the decision to allow it was correct. That is not the cause of Smith's statesmanship or personal qualities. The reasons lie in U.S. principles and U.S. interests.

No one should have any illusions about Ian Smith. He has presided over one of the most disastrous adventures in the recent history of international affairs: the attempt to perpetuate control of Rhodesia by its tiny white minority, less than 3 percent of the population. His policies have brought a promising country to the edge of chaos.

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Joseph Kraft

INGTON — No one dominates the year. But they are something that has been all over for over a year.

has been happening. The 1978 election is an interesting one. It is to be decided whether the government will be able to define the everyday life of office and the working

Confronted

in the mid-1960s, he was a relatively well-known figure, and he used a term of the time, "confrontation".

Wives became a challenge, but the defining parents, and were

initial consequences have been unanticipated by others.

Legal

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forced

Chief events forced

to yield to legal

protest achieved

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united President

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tious spirit coming

President Ford is

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of Ronald Reagan

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outsider running at

the Democratic

to win the Novem-

ber election.

Conbars

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True Issues

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices October 5

société française des pétroles BP



increase of share capital

Subscription price :

Subscription period :
October 2 - November 2, 1978

**The new shares will be ranking
for dividend:
from January 1, 1979**

Société Française des Pétroles BP
is a subsidiary of British Petroleum
Company Limited (69.8 % of capital held)

BP group is one of the world petroleum groups which has had the most success in the search for new sources of oil, m

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COMPANY	INDUS.	1978 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Q4.78	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHL. '73, '74, '77	SHS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE.....	Petrol.	587 - 237	556	561 - 556	7	3.1	83.00 - 55.63c - 82.00	14,774	78 1st sem. estimated net results = 540 MF vs. 640 MF in 1st sem. 77.
BOUYGUES.....	Construct.	929 - 275	825	851 - 806	10	3.4	25.92 - 30.34c - 83.50c	600	1977 group consolidated turnover = 3.4 bil. Fr. (up 31% vs. 1976).
BSN GERVAS DANONE.....	Glass food	630 - 318	600	630 - 600	30	4.5	24.39 - 20.12c - 20.10c	2,332	1st semester '78 group consolidated turnover = 7,254 MF vs. 6,604 MF (+ 9.8%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS.....	Shipping Air transp.	214 - 126.40	208	213 - 210	13	5.6	16.41 - 13.34 - 15.60	1,866	Subs. Cre Maritime. First half '78 sales: 509 MF (+ 19% vs. first half 77).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE.....	Public works	135 - 80.50	132.80	134.80 - 133	9	6.0	18.02 - 24.40c - 14.30c	1,672	36% of group's global '77 turnover of 6,270 MF realized abroad.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE...	Bank	145 - 84	143	145 - 135	11	5.6	15.85 - 14.08c - 13.30	5,768	Group '78 1st sem. cons. net profit = 32,756 MF (vs. 32,424 MF in '77).
CREDIT INDUSTR. & COMM.	Bank	132.80 - 72.50	132.80	131 - 125	15	5.3	10.84 - 8.74 - 9.00	4,528	New SICAV in French securities (FRANC) to be offered public by CIC group as of Sept. 25.
CREUSOT-LOIRE.....	Heavy Ind.	102.20 - 49	79.80	84.90 - 78	—	—	9.62 - 5.56c - —	3,684	Company's first 6 months '78 turnover (ex. taxes) = 3,076 MF (+ 3.8% vs. 77).
EURAFRANCE.....	Holding	353 - 124	343	347 - 343	5	3.4	35.50c - 54.30c - 69.50c	2,193	77 net consol. assets per share F. 498 vs. F. 423 in 1976 (+ 18%).
FERODO S.A.F.....	Equip. Autom.	541 - 296	516	541 - 529	14	4.0	29.22 - 73.01c - 38.20	1,545	Ferodo acquires majority interest in amic. with DBA regarding Decaller.
IMETAL.....	Mining	96.10 - 45.80	71.80	70.30 - 67.20	7	5.3	2.44 - 21.51c - 10.32	7,944	As result of zinc price increase, Penarroya expects better results 2d. semester '78.
MOET-HENNESSY.....	Beverag.	614 - 268	595	614 - 600	29	1.4	5.71 - 12.71c - 20.80c	3,158	1st 6 months '78 consolidated turnover (ex-taxes) = 863 MF (+ 28% vs. 77).
NORD (Compagnie du).....	Holding	38.50 - 15	32.60	38.50 - 32.80	—	4.6	0.29 - 1.72 - 2.15	13,284	Compagnie du Nord and Banque Rothschild intend to merge.
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLMANN.....	Chem/min	110.90 - 62.10	103	108.80 - 107	18	4.9	6.30 - 6.00c - 5.60	25,491	PUK-Hyundai (Korea) accord for Malaysian aluminum plant project.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.....	Holding	535 - 201	510	535 - 527	4	2.3	42.79 - 132.77 - 134.45c	9,550	Group acquisition of Chrysler (UK) approved by London.
RAFFINAGE (Gie. Fr.).....	Petrol.	98 - 51.70	90	94.50 - 84.60	—	6.7	— - - - -	5,450	1977 dividend will be maintained at Fr. 6.
REDOUTE.....	Mail order	641 - 458	625	639 - 628	13	2.9	45.57 - 47.86c - 48.00c	926	August turnover up by some 10%. Overall increase (March 1-Aug. 30) 14%.
RHONE-POULENC.....	Chemicals	124.80 - 48.50	122	124.80 - 121	26	4.9	5.83 - 6.34 - 4.40c	18,941	Rhone-Poulenc to order new cost-saving machinery from ABET (France).
ROBECO.....	Invest. Comp.	384 - 337.40	364	362.30 - 359.10	—	10.0	(not relevant)	25,300	Robeco (approx. +div.) up over 8% for '78. Robeco up 20.5%. Renoma bonds up 4.5%.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL.....	Ski manuf.	1918 - 1225	1820	1833 - 1820	26	1.2	75.76 - 87.48 - 70.00c	318	Group acquisition of ACRO (USA) manufacturer of metal tennis racquets.

(b) Tax credit not included. c Consolidated.

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1978

FINANCE

Page 9

Gold Holds Gains

Dollar at Near Record Lows

DON, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ) — The dollar fluctuated in a relatively range against most currencies but it ended near record for the currencies participating in the joint-European float as the snake. It meanwhile, held its recent closing slightly below its fixing price yesterday. Most exchange dealers said substantial intervention so far week by European central particularly the Swiss National Bank, has begun to break the dollar's slide. Nevertheless, some took the view that pressure Deutsche mark revaluation the snake would continue. "The picture hasn't changed," said a dealer. "While the Com-

mon Market has given a target date of January first for the introduction of the 'supermark,' no one is going to take the risk that a revaluation of the Deutsche mark won't occur before then."

The dollar ended the day at 1,8970 DM, down only slightly from 1,9100 DM yesterday. However, during the day, the rate matched yesterday's record intraday trading low of 1,8910 DM.

The dollar also eased slightly against the Benelux currencies, finishing at 29.88 Belgian francs, down from 29.98 and at 2,0959 guilders, down from 2,0612.

The dollar also lost ground against the Swiss franc even though the Swiss National Bank reportedly purchased a sizeable amount of dollars. According to a reliable

source, the total amount of the Swiss central bank's purchases of dollars in the first three days of this week came to \$365 million.

At the close the dollar was quoted at 1,8580 Swiss francs, down from 1,5940 even though it reached an intraday peak of 1,6020 francs.

Sterling was unchanged at 1,9825 while the dollar eased marginally to 4,2855 French francs from 4,2870 francs. The Canadian dollar was about unchanged at 84.50 U.S. cents. Likewise, the dollar was little changed against the \$1.18 a share a year earlier, but the gain will not be as much as the 16 percent in the first half.

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EC Aide Exhorts Carter to Block Textiles Rider

USSELS, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ) — A mon Market official said that President Carter should his veto authority if necessary to make sure that the U.S. government will bargain on textile issues in the world trade negotiations.

Van Thinh, the EEC's representative for textile negotiations, told a news conference the EEC has been putting pressure on the United States over the textile issue. The voted Sept. 29 to exclude

from the multilateral trade negotiations now in progress in eva.

Tran said the Senate position is not good for us because we textile exporters." He added if Congress continues to bar sessions, "we hope President Carter will use his veto in this

he congressional action, de- to protect U.S. textile industry against foreign competition,

been strongly opposed by the administration and special representative Robert

Mr. Strauss himself has

of a possible presidential

to. The Senate measure was sponsored by Senator Ernest Hollings, S.C., who said it was essential to surplus textile imports.

Mr. Tran also told the news conference that the textile situation in EEC has become satisfactory at the beginning of the year. He imports of textiles to the EEC year dropped by an average of 9 percent. The drop was partly result of EEC measures to limit

Mr. had previously said that he expected growth to be somewhere between 2 and 3 percent.

In other comments, he said the government stimulus measures of the past year will lead to a continued fall in unemployment. He said he expects the year's rate of inflation to be under 3 percent.

He also added that the recent record lows of the dollar against the Deutsche mark certainly could not be welcomed because of its negative effect on German exports. He said, however, that the solution to the dollar's problem lies with the U.S. government.

Separately, the statistics office reported West Germany's cost-of-living index fell 0.3 percent in September from August and was up 2.2 percent from a year earlier.

The index, 1970 equals 100, stood at 150.0 for the month, down from August's 150.4 but up from 146.7 in September, 1977.

Meanwhile, the house panel has

Strauss Testifies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ) — U.S. international trade negotiator Robert Strauss told press today that U.S. efforts to complete international trade negotiations in Geneva by mid-December would be "seriously compromised" if Congress fails to extend authority for the Treasury to extend its countervailing duties.

testimony before a House's and Means subcommittee, he said an extension of the waiver authority from Jan. 2, 1979, to next year is "essential for completion" in international agreement on trade subsidies and other trade issues in the U.S. and other countries seeking to resolve in the world talks.

Meanwhile, the house panel has

Oslo Budget Aims at Cutting Inflation

LO, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ) — The Norwegian Labor Party government today presented 1979 state budget clearly aimed at reducing growth in inflation and

domestic consumption as well as state expenditures in order to strengthen the national economy in general, increase competitiveness abroad and keep up employment.

Based on the drastic wage and price freeze imposed last month until 1980, Minister of Finance Per Kleppe said total expenditures on the 67.7 billion kroner (about \$13 billion) budget will increase by 6.3 percent compared with 1978.

The Ministry of Industry also announced that the fourth round of exploration concessions on the Norwegian continental shelf has been postponed and will take place until December and early next year.

"We had hoped to settle these concessions this autumn but now distribution of seven out of 15 blocks will take place in December this year and January and February next year," the ministry said.

Mr. Kleppe said the lower increase in state revenues will be caused by both reduced price increases — expected to fall from 8

percent this year to 4 percent next year — reduced consumption in general and unchanged state sales tax and levies.

Main emphasis will be put on efforts to keep up employment. But Mr. Kleppe warned that unemployment may increase next year from one percent to somewhere between one and two percent.

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Based on the drastic wage

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices October 5

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Eurobonds

MARY BLUME

Dotting Kandinsky's i's

PARIS (IHT) — When her account of life with the painter Wassily Kandinsky came out, it was suggested that Nina Kandinsky had been too uncritical, too adoring. "Quite sincerely," she says in the Neuilly flat the Kandinskys moved into when it was new in 1934. "I was never aware of any defects. He was honest, intelligent, cultivated and modest. He had a good heart and he was handsome." He was, she says, not tall but well built. His gaze, behind severe spectacles, was a dancing blue.

His eye, André Breton said in 1938, "is the eye of one of the first and one of the greatest revolutionaries of vision."

Nina von Andreevski married Kandinsky in Moscow when he was 51 (she will not tell her age, but she was in her teens and her husband was older than her father). Kandinsky had been ejected from Munich at the start of World War I, and a mutual friend asked Nina to telephone

him with a message. Right after the conversation, Kandinsky painted a watercolor that hangs over the large TV in Neuilly: *Homage à une Voix Inconnue*.

"Anguish Behind Him"

When they met, Kandinsky was divorced and his liaison with the painter Gabriele Münter had ended. He was already a considerable figure: His paintings had been shown in Germany, Paris, Switzerland, Amsterdam, New York and Moscow, and he had written a book of memoirs and the difficult and valuable "Concerning the Spiritual in Art." He had painted, in 1910, what has been claimed to be the first abstract painting, a watercolor now in the Pompidou Center in Paris, and he was the co-founder of the Blaue Reiter. "By the time we met, he was calm and most of his moments of anguish were behind him," Nina Kandinsky says.

Wives and Monuments

Nina Kandinsky is still straight-backed, pretty, dark-haired; her blue eye shadow and fine jewelry should not be taken as signs of frivolity. She is one of that doughty breed, the artist's widow. "Kandinsky used to say that if we were up to painters' wives to erect monuments, there wouldn't be space to move," she said some years ago. She is less humorous these days about what she considers her duty. "The artist's widow is the guardian and administrator," she writes in her book. "She is courted, loved, coveted, detested, flattered and harassed. She is accused of being difficult, vain, arrogant, capricious, unscrupulous, jealous, despotic, avaricious and egocentric."

Mrs. Kandinsky keeps a sharp eye on Kandinsky exhibitions, does a good deal of authenticating ("So many fakes — I saw 20 last year"), and is currently an anxious following the negotiations of the Pompidou Center for a November exhibit of about 30 Kandinskys from Russia, possibly including her own favorite, "Composition VI."

Childless, she has made no final plans for her own collection, but in 1976 gave 30 Kandinskys to the Pompidou Center, becoming its biggest single benefactor. She has seven decorations, including that of Officer of the L-



Kandinsky in his studio:
"I could paint
in a dinner jacket."

must wait 10 years to be one of us," his wife says.

In autumn days Kandinsky had invited Miss van der Rohe, but not Gaudí or Le Corbusier (seeing books on Le Corbusier's concrete shelves, he exclaimed, "Poor things"). Paul Klee was his lifelong friend. In Paris he was friendly with Arp, Miró, the Delaunays. He wanted to meet Matisse but never did; he thought the post-Cubist Picasso insincere. Marcel Duchamp found them their Paris flat.

Nina Kandinsky has changed the flat as little as possible and some of the furniture goes back to Kandinsky's first departure from Russia at the turn of the century. In the dining room are the black and white circular chairs (Kandinsky was then in his circle period) that Marcel Breuer made for them and in the studio is his famous Wassily chair, named after Kandinsky.

The paintings in the flat include a Dounier Rousseau, two Kandinskys from his Bauhaus period in oval, family-portrait-style frames that he liked to refer to as "my grandfather" and "my grandmother," a 1944 Kandinsky of great serenity and a 1904 figurative scene of Morocco.

"Look at the paving stones; Mondrian didn't do that until 1916," Mrs. Kandinsky says.

"And look at the white. It hasn't budged. Cubist whites have all

joy; often the oldest person in the room, he always seemed to be methodical, tidy, painted in a suit and tie ("I could paint in a dinner jacket," he used to say), deplored bohemianism, and produced works full of passion. He read detective stories and Dickens in Russian, said that a good painter should enjoy good food, saw any film of Chaplin, Keaton, or Valentino several times, and sensed that even inanimate objects vibrate with life.

The Hardest Art

"He taught his students that abstract art is the hardest," Nina Kandinsky says. "You have to know how to draw, have a sense of composition and be a poet so as not to repeat yourself. If you don't have the poetry and fantasy, he would say, go back to nature. And a lot of his students would go back to landscapes."

Kandinsky loved nature. He was startled when Moudrian came to lunch at Neuilly and, having been given the place of honor opposite the blossoming chestnut trees, suddenly said, "How awful that is." "What is awful?" Kandinsky asked. "All those trees."

The two changed places. When he came to Paris, Kandinsky was at first coolly received. "One painter said you

must always consecrate myself as I always have," she says. "But more than ever now because I am responsible alone."

PEOPLE: Tammy Wynette Choked In Brief Abduction

over the White House post under Gerald Ford. Although Nessen feels he lived up to the promise, he recalled a philosophy that one preaches. "You can tell all of the truth all of the time, some of the truth all of the time, but you can never tell all of the truth all of the time." Nessen, in Seattle to promote his book "It Sure Looks Different from Inside," denied there were efforts to manipulate the press to gain favorable coverage. He recalled a call by Donald Rumsfeld, one of Ford's top hands: "Don't they know that's not smart?"

The beer named for Billy is such could be headed for extinction if Falls City Brewing Co. in Louisville, Ky., has announced it will be sold that will be apportioned by Falls City stockholders at with two months. When the beer was produced last year, there was a frequent reports Falls City was to increase its sales to clear the for selling its operation to the highest bidder. Top Billing Inc. of Falls City, Tenn., which handled Carter's promotional matters, declined comment on whether it would seek to require Falls City to honor Carter's \$50,000-a-year contract with the brewery. Billy Beer was introduced last year with the president's brother endorsing it as the best he had ever tasted. Billy Beer represented only 1 percent of Falls City's sales.

Roland Kohloff was billed as principal timpanist Tuesday night at the New York Philharmonic's concert conducted by Zubin Mehta at Avery Fisher Hall. He also was billed as principal timpanist at Carnegie Hall where the Philadelphia Orchestra, under by Eugene Ormandy, opened its New York season. The Philadelphia Orchestra's usual kettle drum player was out sick, so Kohloff got the call. He practiced all day with both drums — in the morning with the Philharmonic, in the afternoon with the Philadelphia. He taxied the 12 blocks to Carnegie just after the Philadelphia's opening piece at 7:30 p.m. Was Kohloff worried? No, he said, he had enough time, and besides, the orchestra was suppling the drums.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE



"Guardian" Nina with Wassily Kandinsky:

"Critics often don't do their research."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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